## Min-Jong Kang

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/8734212/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

414414 394421 2,359 32 19 32 citations g-index h-index papers 33 33 33 4094 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mitochondrial antiviral signaling protein is crucial for the development of pulmonary fibrosis. European Respiratory Journal, 2021, 57, 2000652.	6.7	8
2	Hospitalization increases while economic status deteriorates in late stages of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: the Korean National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey for 2007–2015. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2021, 13, 2160-2168.	1.4	1
3	PINK1 Inhibits Multimeric Aggregation and Signaling of MAVS and MAVS-Dependent Lung Pathology. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2021, 64, 592-603.	2.9	8
4	Nucleotideâ€binding domain and leucineâ€richâ€repeatâ€containing protein X1 deficiency induces nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide decline, mechanistic target of rapamycin activation, and cellular senescence and accelerates aging lungâ€like changes. Aging Cell, 2021, 20, e13410.	6.7	11
5	Macrophage-preferable delivery of the leucine-rich repeat domain of NLRX1 ameliorates lethal sepsis by regulating NF-κB and inflammasome signaling activation. Biomaterials, 2021, 274, 120845.	11.4	14
6	Chitinase 3-like-1 is a therapeutic target that mediates the effects of aging in COVID-19. JCI Insight, 2021, 6, .	5.0	23
7	Fecal microbial transplantation and a high fiber diet attenuates emphysema development by suppressing inflammation and apoptosis. Experimental and Molecular Medicine, 2020, 52, 1128-1139.	7.7	53
8	Retrograde signaling by a mtDNA-encoded non-coding RNA preserves mitochondrial bioenergetics. Communications Biology, 2020, 3, 626.	4.4	17
9	Recent Advances in Molecular Basis of Lung Aging and Its Associated Diseases. Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, 2020, 83, 107.	1.8	5
10	LRR domain of NLRX1 protein delivery by dNP2 inhibits T cell functions and alleviates autoimmune encephalomyelitis. Theranostics, 2020, 10, 3138-3150.	10.0	19
11	Regulation of chitinase-3-like-1 in T cell elicits Th1 and cytotoxic responses to inhibit lung metastasis. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 503.	12.8	72
12	Mitochondrial dysfunction and damage associated molecular patterns (DAMPs) in chronic inflammatory diseases. Mitochondrion, 2018, 41, 37-44.	3.4	140
13	Impact of Cigarette Smoke Exposure on the Lung Fibroblastic Response after Influenza Pneumonia. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2018, 59, 770-781.	2.9	22
14	A Mitochondrial Perspective of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Pathogenesis. Tuberculosis and Respiratory Diseases, 2016, 79, 207.	1.8	41
15	Mitochondrial Regulation of Inflammasome Activation in Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease. Journal of Innate Immunity, 2016, 8, 121-128.	3.8	20
16	Role of Chitinase 3–Like-1 in Interleukin-18–Induced Pulmonary Type 1, Type 2, and Type 17 Inflammation; Alveolar Destruction; and Airway Fibrosis in the Murine Lung. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2015, 53, 863-871.	2.9	50
17	Suppression of NLRX1 in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2015, 125, 2458-2462.	8.2	65
18	IL-6 Receptor $\hat{l}_{\pm}$ Defines Effector Memory CD8+T Cells Producing Th2 Cytokines and Expanding in Asthma. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2014, 190, 1383-1394.	5.6	38

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	MKK3 regulates mitochondrial biogenesis and mitophagy in sepsis-induced lung injury. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2014, 306, L604-L619.	2.9	74
20	IL-13 receptor $\hat{l}_{\pm}$ (sub>2-arginase 2 pathway mediates IL-13-induced pulmonary hypertension. American Journal of Physiology - Lung Cellular and Molecular Physiology, 2013, 304, L112-L124.	2.9	45
21	Role of Ribonuclease L in Viral Pathogen-Associated Molecular Pattern/Influenza Virus and Cigarette Smoke–Induced Inflammation and Remodeling. Journal of Immunology, 2013, 191, 2637-2646.	0.8	19
22	Amphiregulin, an Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor Ligand, Plays an Essential Role in the Pathogenesis of Transforming Growth Factor-Î <sup>2</sup> -induced Pulmonary Fibrosis. Journal of Biological Chemistry, 2012, 287, 41991-42000.	3.4	119
23	IL-18 Induces Emphysema and Airway and Vascular Remodeling via IFN-γ, IL-17A, and IL-13. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2012, 185, 1205-1217.	5.6	85
24	Role of Chitin and Chitinase/Chitinase-Like Proteins in Inflammation, Tissue Remodeling, and Injury. Annual Review of Physiology, 2011, 73, 479-501.	13.1	700
25	Transgenic modelling of cytokine polarization in the lung. Immunology, 2011, 132, 9-17.	4.4	8
26	Role of Breast Regression Protein–39 in the Pathogenesis of Cigarette Smoke–Induced Inflammation and Emphysema. American Journal of Respiratory Cell and Molecular Biology, 2011, 44, 777-786.	2.9	67
27	RIG-like Helicase Innate Immunity Inhibits Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor Tissue Responses via a Type I IFN–dependent Mechanism. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 183, 1322-1335.	5.6	23
28	Th2 LCR is essential for regulation of Th2 cytokine genes and for pathogenesis of allergic asthma. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2010, 107, 10614-10619.	7.1	93
29	The Chitinase-like Proteins Breast Regression Protein-39 and YKL-40 Regulate Hyperoxia-induced Acute Lung Injury. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 182, 918-928.	5.6	99
30	Cigarette smoke selectively enhances viral PAMP– and virus-induced pulmonary innate immune and remodeling responses in mice. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2008, 118, 2771-84.	8.2	194
31	IL-18 Is Induced and IL-18 Receptor α Plays a Critical Role in the Pathogenesis of Cigarette Smoke-Induced Pulmonary Emphysema and Inflammation. Journal of Immunology, 2007, 178, 1948-1959.	0.8	139
32	Role of CCR5 in IFN-Â-induced and cigarette smoke-induced emphysema. Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2005, 115, 3460-3472.	8.2	83